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# News Releases and other News Material

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For further information about this booklet contact Charles Hobbs, editor, News Division, Office of Public Affairs, Room 406-A, U.S Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250 or call (202) 720-4026.





## News Releases-

Release No. 1003.93  
Jim McKenna (202) 720-1260

### REA, FFB AGREE TO CONTINUE REPRICING PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 -- The Rural Electrification Administration and the Federal Financing Bank have agreed to expand a program which allows loans--guaranteed by REA and held by FFB--to be repriced.

Repricing permits an REA borrower to obtain a current interest rate on an advance of funds against an existing note rather than continuing to pay the rate set at the time the advance was made, REA Administrator Wally Beyer, said.

However, before debt of an REA-financed rural utility qualifies for repricing, it must meet certain criteria, Beyer said. For example, the note must have been executed prior to Jan. 28, 1983--a so-called old form note--and the advances being repriced must have a long-term maturity and have been advanced for 12 years or more.

In addition, payment of the premium due on the advance must be made in cash to the FFB when it is repriced. The premium would equal about one year's interest.

REA estimates \$3-4 billion in debt could be repriced in Fiscal Year 1994, if its eligible borrowers decide to take advantage of the program. Eligibility includes the debt of 24 borrowers, with repricing agreements in place, and 58 borrowers who could enter into repricing for the first time.

The majority of borrowers who could participate in repricing are suppliers of electric power to distribution cooperatives.

Under repricing next year, the average annual interest rate on a guaranteed loan fund advance is expected to drop from 9 percent to 6 percent or less. If borrowers repriced \$3-4 billion in debt, Beyer estimates they would save at least \$60-80 million in the first year. "The potential savings will be very beneficial to rural America's communities and families," Beyer said.

During fiscal year 1993, REA borrowers repriced more than \$1.9 billion in FFB debt. It represented several hundred advances against outstanding notes of 24 borrowers. The revised interest rates ranged from 5.4 percent to 7.1 percent from a high of 13.6 percent before repricing.



Release No. 1004.93  
Kendra Pratt (301) 436-4898  
Jerry Redding (202) 720-4026

### USDA PROPOSES TO REQUIRE BRANDING AND INTERSTATE IDENTIFICATION OF ALL IMPORTED MEXICAN CATTLE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 -- The U.S. Department of Agriculture has proposed that all Mexican cattle imported into the United States be branded and officially identified before being moved in interstate commerce.

The proposals extend current requirements for branding Mexican steers with an "M" on the right jaw to spayed heifers and other cattle also imported into the United States. All Mexican cattle moved in interstate commerce also would be required to have certified documentation that identifies individual animals.

"The dramatic rise in tuberculosis-infected cattle found at U.S. slaughterhouses that have been traced back to Mexico makes our ability to identify the source of these animals increasingly important," said Billy G. Johnson, deputy administrator of veterinary services in USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

The percentage of tuberculosis slaughter investigations implicating Mexican cattle rose from 33 percent to 83 percent over the past 10 years. Johnson said this additional identification would facilitate disease surveillance and traceback activities conducted under the National Cooperative State-Federal Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication Program.

Each year, an average of one million Mexican cattle are imported into the United States. The vast majority of these animals are young steers consigned to feedlots before going to slaughter. Mexican cattle can spend up to two years in the United States after importation. About 30 to 40 percent of these animals appear to move in interstate commerce from the border state in which they enter.

These APHIS proposals were published in the Nov. 12 Federal Register. To comment on the "M"-brand proposal, send an original and three copies on or before Jan. 11, 1994, referring to docket number 93-006-1, to: Chief, Regulatory Analysis and Development, PPD, APHIS, USDA, Room 804 Federal Building, 6505 Belcrest Road, Hyattsville, Md. 20782. To comment on the interstate identification proposal, send an original and three copies on or before Dec. 13, referring to docket 93-084-1, to the same address.

Comments may be reviewed at USDA, Room 1141 South Building, 14th Street and Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C., between 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays. Persons wishing to review comments are encouraged to make arrangements in advance by calling (202) 690-2817.



Release No. 1005.93  
M. Aycock (202) 720-4323

#### **USDA FUNDS INCOME STIMULUS PROGRAM FOR UNDERDEVELOPED RURAL COMMUNITIES**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6--A \$3.025 million cooperative agreement with seven land-grant universities to develop jobs and income-producing projects for underdeveloped rural communities was announced today at the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

"The intent of this project is direct, hands-on jobs creation in traditionally agricultural dependent communities," said Bob Nash, Under Secretary for Small Community and Rural Development. Nash said the project is in keeping with Secretary of Agriculture Mike Espy's commitment to support the efforts of land-grant universities to promote economic and community development in rural America.

Coordinated through USDA's Rural Development Administration and Extension Service, the agreement will establish pilot projects for providing technical assistance to communities and small businesses in traditional agricultural dependent communities over an 18-month period.

Nash said this is the first of several initiatives as a result of President Clinton's November 1, Executive Order signing to advance the capacity development of black colleges and universities. Nash said these agreements reflect the Administration's desire to reach out to low-income, rural communities to improve their economic health.

"This program will aid potential applicants in limited resource rural communities to compete for designation as Empowerment Zones or Enterprise Communities. The program will also help these communities pursue assistance from other federal, state and private sources," Nash said.

In recent meetings with land-grant institutions, the Secretary has noted that the nation's land-grant universities have some of the best agriculture science and business educational programs in the nation. "These agreements build on the strength of these programs to ensure quality education related to small business development and to improve the quality of life in rural communities," Nash said.

The grantees are:

UAPB-Pine Bluff, Ark. -- \$400,000 (Arkansas Land Farm Development Corporation, Fargo, Ark., Subcontractor -- \$350,000)

Fort Valley State University, Fort Valley, Ga. (1890)-\$350,000 Southern University-Baton Rouge, La. (1890) -- \$350,000

Alcorn State University-Lorman, Miss. -- \$350,000 (Federation of Southern Cooperation, Subcontractor -- \$325,000)

North Dakota State University--Fargo, N.D. -- \$200,000 (Fort Berthold Community College, Subcontractor)

South Carolina State University, Orangeburg, Sc. -- \$350,000

Prairie View A&M--Prairie View, Texas -- \$350,000





Release No. 1006.93  
Vince Mazzola (301) 344-2815  
Judith Bowers (202) 720-2032

### THREE USDA SCIENTISTS INDUCTED INTO SCIENCE HALL OF FAME

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6--A soil scientist and two animal researchers were inducted today into the Science Hall of Fame of the Agricultural Research Service, the chief scientific agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

R. Dean Plowman, acting assistant secretary for science and education, announced the selections. They are:

John R. Gorham, a veterinarian who heads the Animal Diseases Research Unit at Pullman, Wash., Sterling B. Hendricks (deceased), a soil scientist who worked at the Beltsville, Md., Agricultural Research Center, and Clair E. Terrill, an animal geneticist who did sheep research at Dubois, Idaho, and then came to Beltsville to manage animal research at the center and later agencywide.

"These scientists have been selected because of their records of achievement in advancing scientific knowledge to the benefit of agriculture," said Plowman.

Plowman will present plaques to Gorham, Terrill and Mrs. Martha O'Neill, daughter of Hendricks, at a 6 p.m. ceremony at the U.S. National Arboretum in Washington, D.C. Agency plaques citing the three researchers' accomplishments will join the 27 others garnered by scientists since 1986 when the Hall of Fame was established. All the plaques are on permanent display in the ARS National Visitor Center at Beltsville.

ARS scientists inducted into the Hall of Fame must either be retired or eligible to retire and be recognized for excellence by national and international colleagues in the scientific community.

Gorham, who is eligible to retire, led a research team in 1962 which developed a diagnostic test for bluetongue, a viral disease which has cost U.S. ranchers millions of dollars in lost export sales. Gorham and a graduate student in 1973 first described a new slow viral disease, caprine arthritis and encephalitis. It is responsible for an infection of the udder in goats, which lowers milk production, and also causes arthritis in these animals. As a result of Gorham's work, the disease has become a research model for human rheumatoid arthritis.

His studies also led to the discovery and control of Aleutian disease of mink. He developed a spray vaccine for mink distemper which is used worldwide. He and co-researchers determined that a rare genetic disorder of humans also affected cattle and mink, thus providing a means to study the syndrome in humans. And, Gorham identified vitamin E deficiency as the cause of a malady in mink, pigs and cats. Commercially prepared cat food today contains stabilized vitamin E.

Hendricks, who died in 1981, was best known for his work on the pioneering team that discovered phytochrome, a light-activated biological switch in plants. Phytochrome's discovery in 1959 was a major milestone in plant photomorphogenesis-- the study of how light influences plants.

His X-ray diffraction studies of clays led to a better understanding of how soils regenerate. Hendricks also was the first to use radioisotopes in studies of phosphate fertilizer transport and intake into plant roots. This led to new theories on how nutrients go through plant cell membranes.

Terrill, who is retired, played a major role in developing a strategy for increasing the efficiency of meat production of sheep. His work focused on genetically increasing the lamb crop, culling low-producing adults at a younger age and reducing lamb mortality. He helped introduce artificial rearing of lambs, pregnancy diagnosis, high fertility Finnsheep crossbreeding to increase the reproductive rate and genetic selection for year-round lambing.

Under his leadership, a reliable method of determining predator losses of sheep and lambs on a state and national basis was developed. He showed that predator losses were a major cause of the decline of the U.S. sheep industry after World War II.



# **NATIONAL FOREST RECEIPTS YIELD \$306 MILLION TO STATES**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 -- Forty-one states and Puerto Rico will receive about \$306 million in national forest receipts for fiscal year 1993, Jack Ward Thomas, Chief of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service, announced today.

On Sept. 15, the U.S. Department of Agriculture made interim payments of \$215 million to states based on estimated national forest revenues for the year. A final payment of \$91 million, based on actual receipts collected during the year, will be paid today, Thomas said.

Actual fiscal year 1993 receipts collected from the sale and use of national forest resources totaled \$1.01 billion.

By law, 25 percent of the revenues collected by USDA's Forest Service from the use of national forest system lands and resources are returned to the states where the lands are located. The states are required to use the funds for schools and roads. Thomas said the funds are collected primarily from timber sales, grazing, recreation and other land uses on 191 million acres of national forest system lands.

These payments to the states do not include 25 percent of the national grassland revenues. Those payments are based on calendar year 1993 receipts and will be made in March, 1994.

The three states receiving the largest payments are: Oregon \$129 million, California \$47 million, and Washington \$31 million.

## **NATIONAL FOREST PAYMENTS TO STATES - FISCAL YEAR 1993**

STATE	TOTAL PAYMENT	INTERIM PAYMENT MADE SEPT. 15	FINAL PAYMENT
ALABAMA	\$ 1,390,707.02	\$ 759,563.45	\$ 631,143.57
ALASKA	3,901,912.71	2,097,692.07	1,804,220.64
ARIZONA	5,658,379.07	4,060,469.07	1,597,910.00
ARKANSAS	3,450,850.85	1,942,690.88	1,508,159.97
CALIFORNIA*/	47,060,152.68	34,796,726.43	12,263,426.25
COLORADO	5,541,927.06	3,871,804.49	1,670,122.57
FLORIDA	1,570,634.99	1,077,750.02	492,884.97
GEORGIA	1,240,412.85	730,125.02	510,287.83
IDAHO	22,966,972.68	13,237,793.49	9,729,179.19
ILLINOIS	46,807.23	41,499.23	5,308.00
INDIANA	12,177.50	8,342.07	3,835.43
KENTUCKY	683,085.08	443,821.32	239,263.76
LOUISIANA	2,417,348.58	1,297,643.82	1,119,704.76
MAINE	40,248.27	31,818.17	8,430.10
MICHIGAN	1,897,568.10	1,329,003.55	568,564.55
MINNESOTA	2,667,734.07	1,982,563.34	685,170.73
MISSISSIPPI	5,930,285.85	3,191,343.79	2,738,942.06
MISSOURI	871,200.97	582,200.09	289,000.88
MONTANA	13,854,903.49	9,549,515.14	4,305,388.35
NEBRASKA	39,329.54	28,794.01	10,535.53
NEVADA	356,128.64	257,951.99	98,176.65
NEW HAMPSHIRE	589,502.13	466,865.69	122,636.44
NEW MEXICO	1,642,149.35	1,172,019.39	470,129.96
NEW YORK	2,276.34	166.97	2,109.37
NORTH CAROLINA	786,977.55	464,070.94	322,906.61
NORTH DAKOTA	79.01	71.60	7.41
OHIO	37,692.65	31,803.63	5,889.02
OKLAHOMA	457,336.22	288,913.21	168,423.01



OREGON*/	128,866,867.46	93,560,416.12	35,306,451.34
PENNSYLVANIA	4,613,532.38	3,371,096.69	1,242,435.69
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,507,617.12	963,493.72	544,123.40
SOUTH DAKOTA	3,388,926.09	2,584,993.49	803,932.60
TENNESSEE	505,505.43	350,183.84	155,321.59
TEXAS	3,695,331.74	2,566,606.64	1,128,725.10
UTAH	1,738,582.52	1,273,397.09	465,185.43
VERMONT	186,170.81	110,985.26	75,185.55
VIRGINIA	667,802.45	399,501.26	268,301.19
WASHINGTON*/	30,886,124.04	22,467,170.66	8,418,953.38
WEST VIRGINIA	1,259,065.43	864,723.84	394,341.59
WISCONSIN	986,160.40	685,048.53	301,111.87
WYOMING	2,355,729.99	1,787,836.52	567,893.47
PUERTO RICO	12,915.25	11,625.02	1,290.23
GRAND TOTAL	\$305,785,111.59	\$214,740,101.55	\$91,045,010.04

\*/ Final payments to California, Oregon and Washington were computed under a provision of the Interior and Related Agencies 1993 Appropriations Act. Section 315 of that Act provides for payments to States for Fiscal year 1993 of not less than 85 percent of the 5-year average payments for fiscal years 1986-90 for those national forests affected by decisions on the northern spotted owl. Payments to these states would be lower if based solely on actual receipts.



Release No. 1010.93  
Dana Stewart (202) 720-5091

#### **FGIS RELEASES 1993 ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 -- The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Federal Grain Inspection Service has released its 1993 Annual Report to Congress. The report summarizes the agency's key programs, activities, and accomplishments during fiscal year 1993.

This year's report, said FGIS Acting Administrator David Galliard, outlines the agency's activities in a number of areas, including: inspection and weighing, research and development, standardization, compliance, and international relations. Also included is grain dust explosion information and "Outlook 1994," a prospective view of the challenges facing the agency in the upcoming year.

As mandated by law, FGIS's annual report is delivered to the House Committee on Agriculture and the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry by the first day of December each year.

The report is available, in limited quantities, to the public.



Release No. 1011.93  
Val Chambers (202) 720-2065  
Pamela Finney (202) 205-1584

#### **INTERIM DIRECTION ON NOXIOUS WEED POLICY ISSUED**

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 8 -- The Forest Service announced this week in the Federal Register an interim directive for noxious weed management. Public comment is invited prior to development of a final directive. The comment period will be open for 60 days until mid-February.

The growth of noxious weeds and undesirable plants on National Forest System lands across the United States is a growing concern due to the potentially adverse effects on food production, wilderness values, wildlife habitat, reforestation, recreation opportunities, and nearby land values.

The 1990 Farm Bill amended a section of the 1974 Noxious Weed Act. This new legislation called for development and coordination of a management program for controlling noxious weeds on federal lands; cooperative agreements with states, counties and other federal agencies; and compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act.

The objectives of the Forest Service Interim Directive are to prevent the introduction and establishment of new noxious weed infestations; to contain and suppress existing noxious weed infestations; and to cooperate with State agencies, local landowners, weed control districts and boards, and other federal agencies in management and control of noxious weeds. The Forest Service will consider all public comments before a final directive is issued.



Release No. 1015.93  
Billy Cox (202) 720-3329

### **USDA SETS RELEASE DATES FOR 1994 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE CIRCULARS**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 -- The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service will release the following time-sensitive circulars on these dates in 1994. The release time for all circulars is 3 p.m. Eastern time.

#### **Release Dates for 1994 FAS Circulars**

January	3 Horticultural Products Review
	13 World Agricultural Production
	13 World Grain Situation and Outlook
	13 World Oilseed Situation and Outlook
	13 World Cotton Situation
	27 World Tobacco Situation
	31 World Dairy Situation
	31 World Poultry Situation

February	1 Horticultural Products Review
	11 World Agricultural Production
	11 World Grain Situation and Outlook
	11 World Oilseed Situation and Outlook
	11 World Cotton Situation
	24 World Tobacco Situation

March	1 Horticultural Products Review
	11 World Agricultural Production
	11 World Grain Situation and Outlook
	11 World Oilseed Situation and Outlook
	11 World Cotton Situation
	28 World Cocoa Situation
	31 World Livestock Situation
	31 World Tobacco Situation

April	1 Horticultural Products Review
	13 World Agricultural Production
	13 World Grain Situation and Outlook
	13 World Oilseed Situation and Outlook
	13 World Cotton Situation
	28 World Tobacco Situation

May	2	Horticultural Products Review
	11	World Agricultural Production
	11	World Grain Situation and Outlook
	11	World Oilseed Situation and Outlook
	11	World Cotton Situation
	26	World Tobacco Situation
June	1	Horticultural Products Review
	1	World Sugar Situation and Outlook
	10	World Agricultural Production
	10	World Grain Situation and Outlook
	10	World Oilseed Situation and Outlook
	10	World Cotton Situation
	30	World Coffee Situation
	30	World Tobacco Situation
July	1	Horticultural Products Review
	13	World Agricultural Production
	13	World Grain Situation and Outlook
	13	World Oilseed Situation and Outlook
	13	World Cotton Situation
	28	World Tobacco Situation
August	1	Horticultural Products Review
	12	World Agricultural Production
	12	World Grain Situation and Outlook
	12	World Oilseed Situation and Outlook
	12	World Cotton Situation
	25	World Tobacco Situation
	31	World Poultry Situation
September	1	Horticultural Products Review
	13	World Agricultural Production
	13	World Grain Situation and Outlook
	13	World Oilseed Situation and Outlook
	13	World Cotton Situation
	29	World Tobacco Situation
October	3	Horticultural Products Review
	13	World Agricultural Production
	13	World Grain Situation and Outlook
	13	World Oilseed Situation and Outlook
	13	World Cotton Situation
	25	World Cocoa Situation
	27	World Tobacco Situation
	31	World Livestock Situation
November	1	Horticultural Products Review
	10	World Agricultural Production
	10	World Grain Situation and Outlook
	10	World Oilseed Situation and Outlook
	10	World Cotton Situation
	28	World Tobacco Situation
	30	World Sugar Situation and Outlook



December	1	Horticultural Products Review
	12	World Agricultural Production
	12	World Grain Situation and Outlook
	12	World Oilseed Situation and Outlook
	12	World Cotton Situation
	21	World Coffee Situation
	29	World Tobacco Situation



Release No. 1016.93  
Tom Amontree (202) 720-4623

### **SEASONAL FEEDING EVENT TO TAKE PLACE AT USDA HEADQUARTERS**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 -- On Thursday, Dec. 16, Secretary of Agriculture Mike Espy will welcome over 700 homeless people into USDA headquarters for a holiday luncheon.

"This is part of our Team USDA effort," Espy said. "USDA feeds America, and this event is an extension of that."

Every day, thousands of low-income people have a nutritious meal prepared with USDA commodity foods. These meals are prepared at home; and served at schools, soup kitchens for the homeless, day care centers, summer camps, senior centers, hospitals, nursing homes and half-way houses for battered women or recovering substance abusers.

USDA's Food and Nutrition Service has donated commodity items for the event. The feeding event will be held in USDA's South Building Cafeteria on Dec. 16 from 2 p.m. - 4:30 p.m. It is open to the media. Further details about the event will be released next week.



Release No. 1017.93  
Kendra Pratt (301) 436-4898

### **AVOID HOLIDAY HORRORS BY COOKING AND EATING FOOD SAFELY**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 -- With the beginning of the holiday season comes the traditional barrage of food safety warnings for consumers when making and partaking in seasonal foods.

Although holiday foods such as egg nog, turkey and bread pudding pose potential food safety hazards if mishandled, seasonal foods have not been implicated as the cause of most Salmonella enteritidis (SE) outbreaks in the home setting over the past three years.

According to the USDA's Salmonella enteritidis control program, baked pasta and soft cheese dishes, like lasagna and stuffed shells, were implicated in almost 39 percent of the 19 egg-related SE outbreaks that occurred in homes since 1990.

Homemade ice cream was also implicated in 26 percent of all home outbreaks of SE investigated by public health agencies and the SE control program in the past three years. In most of the remaining 21 percent of egg-related outbreaks of SE occurring in homes, desserts made with creams, puddings or meringues were identified as the probable source of the contamination.

Dr. John Mason, director of USDA's SE control program, warned consumers not to misinterpret this outbreak information by letting egg nog and other holiday recipes off the hook during this season.

"It's important that consumers know which kinds of food are actually implicated in home outbreaks of SE to expand their food safety awareness," he said.

"Consumers should make sure that they prepare recipes using fresh eggs safely and cook these dishes thoroughly to reduce the risk of foodborne illness at home," said Mason.

"The risk of getting food poisoning during the holiday season is increased because people tend to serve foods buffet style at room temperature and fail to refrigerate leftover foods in a timely way," he said.

Although salmonella can contaminate many kinds of foods, the bacteria primarily infect meats, eggs and dairy products. Healthy adults who become ill from contaminated food may suffer from diarrhea, vomiting, severe stomach cramps, fever, malaise and headaches. The elderly, the young, and those with weakened immune systems may be affected much more severely, even fatally. They should avoid eating high-risk foods and should use pasteurized eggs in cooking.

Mason recommended the following food-handling tips to minimize the risk of salmonella infection:

--Refrigerate raw eggs at or below 40 degrees F because salmonella bacteria can survive and multiply at warmer temperatures. Constant refrigeration will slow the growth of food-borne bacteria.

--In recipes calling for raw eggs, substitute pasteurized eggs. Always use pasteurized eggs in recipes serving large groups. Use pasteurized eggs in baked pasta dishes and casseroles or cook these dishes thoroughly.

--Don't let dishes of food sit out at room temperature for more than two hours. Refrigerate or keep them hot.

--Use separate mixing utensils for each dish to guard against possible cross contamination.

--Keep food preparation areas and food processing equipment clean and wash them between recipe batches.

--Cook fresh eggs to a temperature of at least 140 degrees F or higher for at least three minutes to kill bacteria. Once an egg reaches this temperature, the egg white is no longer clear and the yolk is thickened.

--For more food safety information, call the USDA Meat and Poultry Hotline at (800) 535-4555; (202) 720-3333 in the Washington, D.C., area.



## Program Announcements-

Release No. 1008.93

Gene Rosera (202) 720-6734

Charles Hobbs (202) 720-4026

### USDA ANNOUNCES PREVAILING WORLD MARKET RICE PRICES, MARKETING CERTIFICATE RATES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7--Under Secretary of Agriculture Eugene Moos today announced the prevailing world market prices of milled rice, loan rate basis, as follows:

--long grain whole kernels:	11.67 cents per pound
--medium grain whole kernels:	10.96 cents per pound
--short grain whole kernels:	10.87 cents per pound
--broken kernels:	5.84 cents per pound

Based upon these milled rice world market prices, loan deficiency payment (LDP) rates, gains from repaying price support loans at the world market price, and marketing certificate rates are:

	Loan Gain and LDP Rate	Marketing Certificate Rate
	.....\$/Cwt.....	
--for long grain:	\$0.00	\$0.00
--for medium grain:	\$0.00	\$0.00
--for short grain:	\$0.00	\$0.00

These announced prices and rates are effective today at 3 p.m. EST. The next scheduled price announcement will be made Dec. 14 at 3 p.m. EST.



**USDA ISSUES 1993 GRADE LOAN RATES FOR DARK AIR-CURED AND FIRE-CURED TOBACCOS**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 -- The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) today issued price support grade loan rates for the 1993-crop Kentucky and Tennessee dark air-cured tobacco, types 35 and 36 and fire-cured tobacco, types 22 and 23.

These grade loan rates reflect the average support level of \$1.255 per pound for dark air-cured tobacco and \$1.464 for fire-cured tobacco. The dark air-cured support level is approximately 3.1 percent more, and the fire-cured support level is approximately 3.0 percent more than 1992 average support levels.

Adjustments were made in certain grades to reflect the overall grade distribution change. The rates were determined by CCC in consultation with the producer associations that are used to provide price support for the respective types of tobacco.

Grade loan rates for dark air-cured tobacco will range from 45 cents to \$2.11 per pound. Grade loan rates for fire-cured will range from 43 cents to \$2.14 per pound.

The 1993 individual grade loan rates are based on production records which are used for projecting average grade distribution, assuming normal production and weather conditions.

Dark air-cured tobacco grades X5L, X5F, X5R, X5D, X5M, X5G, N1L, N1R, N1G, N2L, N2R, N2G, "No-G" (no grade), "U" (unsound), "W" (doubtful keeping order) or scrap will not be accepted for price support.

Fire-cured tobacco will not be accepted for price support when graded N1L, N1D, N1GL, N1GX, N2, "No-G" (no grade), "U" (unsound), "W" (doubtful keeping order) or scrap.

Producers are eligible for price support advances only when tobacco is consigned by the producer and only if produced on a farm that is in compliance with the tobacco marketing quota and price support programs. The Associations are authorized to deduct one cent per pound to apply against overhead costs and may be authorized to make other deductions for assessments if required by law.

Tables of rates, by types and grades, follow:

**1993 CROP DARK AIR-CURED TOBACCO PRICE SUPPORT SCHEDULE**

(TYPES 35 & 36)

GRADE	LOAN RATE	GRADE	LOAN RATE	GRADE	LOAN RATE
(Cents per pound farm sales weight)					
A1F3	211	B5F3	130	B3D2	171
A1F2	211	B5F2	130	B3D1	152
		B5F1	120		
A2F3	201			B4D3	151
A2F2	201	B1R3	201	B4D2	151
		B1R2	201	B4D1	132
A3F3	196	B1R1	175		
A3F2	196			B5D3	122
		B2R3	191	B5D2	122
A1R3	211	B2R2	191	B5D1	112
A1R2	211	B2R1	165		
				B3M3	130
A2R3	201	B3R3	176	B3M2	130
A2R2	201	B3R2	176	B3M1	115
		B3R1	155		
A3R3	196			B4M3	100
A3R2	196	B4R3	155	B4M2	100



B1F3	206	B4R2	155	B4M1	90
B1F2	206	B4R1	135		
B1F1	184	B5R3	130	B5M3	70
		B5R2	130	B5M2	70
B2F3	196	B5R1	115	B5M1	60
B2F2	196			B3G3	130
B2F1	173	B1D3	191	B3G2	130
		B1D2	191	B3G1	115
B3F3	186	B1D1	167		
B3F2	186			B4G3	105
B3F1	163	B2D3	181	B4G2	105
		B2D2	181	B4G1	95
B4F3	160	B2D1	157		
B4F2	160			B5G3	70
B4F1	140	B3D3	171	B5G2	70

GRADE	LOAN RATE (Cents per pound)	GRADE	LOAN RATE (Cents per pound)	GRADE	LOAN RATE (Cents per pound)
B5G1	60	C1R3	201	C5G2	70
		C1R2	201	C5G1	60
C1L3	191	C1R1	175		
C1L2	191			X1L	141
C1L1	167	C2R3	191	X2L	135
		C2R2	191	X3L	112
C2L3	181	C2R1	165	X4L	85
C2L2	181				
C2L1	158	C3R3	176	X1F	151
		C3R2	176	X2F	142
C3L3	171	C3R1	155	X3F	121
C3L2	171			X4F	90
C3L1	146	C4R3	155		
		C4R2	155	X1R	146
C4L3	145	C4R1	135	X2R	142
C4L2	145			X3R	117
C4L1	130	C5R3	130	X4R	85
		C5R2	130		
C5L3	120	C5R1	115	X3D	111
C5L2	120			X4D	81
C5L1	105	C3M3	130		
		C3M2	130	X3M	81
C1F3	206	C3M1	115	X4M	55
C1F2	206				
C1F1	184	C4M3	100	X3G	80
		C4M2	100	X4G	45
C2F3	196	C4M1	90		
C2F2	196				
C2F1	173	C5M3	70		
		C5M2	70		
C3F3	186	C5M1	60		
C3F2	186				
C3F1	163	C3G3	130		
		C3G2	130		

C4F3	160	C3G1	115
C4F2	160		
C4F1	140	C4G3	105
		C4G2	105
C5F3	130	C4G1	95
C5F2	130		
C5F1	120	C5G3	70

Tobacco graded X5L, X5F, X5R, X5D, X5M, X5G, N1L, N1R, N1G, N2L, N2R, N2G, "U" (unsound) "No-G" (no-grade), the special factor "W" (doubtful keeping order), tobacco marked with "BH" (big heads), or scrap will not be accepted. Dark air-cured tobacco marked with the special factor "BL" (broad leaf) will have an advance rate 20 percent below the advance rate otherwise applicable.

1993 CROP FIRE-CURED TOBACCO PRICE SUPPORT SCHEDULE  
(TYPES 22 & 23)

GRADE	LOAN RATE	GRADE	LOAN RATE	GRADE	LOAN RATE
(Cents per pound farm sales weight)					
A1F3	214	B5F3	148	B5M2	96
A1F2	214	B5F2	148	B5M1	85
		B5F1	138		
A2F3	204			B3VF3	146
A2F2	204	B1D3	188	B3VF2	146
		B1D2	188	B3VF1	133
A3F3	199	B1D1	174		
A3F2	199			B4VF3	131
		B2D3	182	B4VF2	131
A1D3	214	B2D2	182	B4VF1	107
A1D2	214	B2D1	166		
				B5VF3	103
A2D3	204	B3D3	177	B5VF2	103
A2D2	204	B3D2	177	B5VF1	93
		B3D1	153		
A3D3	199			B3G3	125
A3D2	199	B4D3	160	B3G2	125
		B4D2	160	B3G1	105
B1F3	198	B4D1	145		
B1F2	198			B4G3	103
B1F1	176	B5D3	144	B4G2	103
		B5D2	144	B4G1	95
B2F3	193	B5D1	128		
B2F2	193			B5G3	84
B2F1	172	B3M3	136	B5G2	84
		B3M2	136	B5G1	79
B3F3	186	B3M1	120		
B3F2	186			C1L3	184
B3F1	166	B4M3	119	C1L2	184
		B4M2	119	C1L1	172
B4F3	173	B4M1	100		
B4F2	173			C2L3	178
B4F1	150	B5M3	96	C2L2	178

GRADE	LOAN RATE	GRADE	LOAN RATE	GRADE	LOAN RATE
(Cents per pound farm sales weight)					
C2L1	165	C3D2	177	C5G3	84
C3L3	167	C3D1	153	C5G2	84
C3L2	167			C5G1	79
C3L1	155	C4D3	160	X1L	138
		C4D2	160	X2L	123
C4L3	150	C4D1	145	X3L	108
C4L2	150	C5D3	144	X4L	96
C4L1	143	C5D2	144	X5L	88
		C5D1	128		
C5L3	139			X1F	142
C5L2	139	C3M3	136	X2F	134
C5L1	133	C3M2	136	X3F	124
		C3M1	120	X4F	112
C1F3	198			X5F	99
C1F2	198	C4M3	119		
C1F1	176	C4M2	119	X1D	140
		C4M1	100	X2D	130
C2F3	193			X3D	118
C2F2	193	C5M3	96	X4D	98
C2F1	172	C5M2	96	X5D	79
		C5M1	85		
C3F3	186			X3M	83
C3F2	186	C3VF3	146	X4M	63
C3F1	166	C3VF2	146	X5M	43
		C3VF1	133		
C4F3	173			X3VF	111
C4F2	173	C4VF3	131	X4VF	91
C4F1	150	C4VF2	131	X5VF	71
		C4VF1	107		
C5F3	148			X3G	88
C5F2	148	C5VF3	103	X4G	66
C5F1	138	C5VF2	103	X5G	43
		C5VF1	93		
C1D3	188				
C1D2	188	C3G3	125		
C1D1	174	C3G2	125		
		C3G1	105		
C2D3	182				
C2D2	182	C4G3	103		
C2D1	166	C4G2	103		
		C4G1	95		
C3D3	177				

Tobacco graded N1L, N1D, N1GL, N1GL, N1GX, N2, "U" (unsound) "No-G" (no-grade) or tobacco marked with the special factor "W" (doubtful keeping order) will not be accepted.





**U.S. INDUSTRY BUYS 384 MILLION POUNDS OF BURLEY TOBACCO**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 --U.S. cigarette manufacturers purchased 384.3 million pounds (farm sales weight) of burley tobacco during the 1992 marketing season, Oct. 1 through Sept. 30, 1993 (excluding pre-1985 loan stocks).

The manufacturers' purchase intentions for the 1992 crop were 445.5 million pounds. Actual purchases were 86.3 percent of intended purchases.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 requires each major cigarette manufacturer to purchase at least 90 percent of its purchase intentions to avoid the assessment of a penalty, if producer marketings equal or exceed the effective national quota. Because producer marketings fell below the effective national quota, the manufacturers' purchase requirements were reduced, as provided by law, to 75.3 percent of their previously stated intentions. The question of whether to impose a penalty depends on whether an individual manufacturer met its individual purchase requirement.



Release No. 1014.93  
Janise Zygmunt (202) 720-6734

**USDA ANNOUNCES PREVAILING WORLD MARKET PRICE AND USER MARKETING CERTIFICATE PAYMENT RATE FOR UPLAND COTTON**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9--Randy Weber, acting executive vice president of USDA's Commodity Credit Corporation, today announced the prevailing world market price, adjusted to U.S. quality and location (adjusted world price or AWP), for Strict Low Middling (SLM) 1-1/16 inch (leaf grade 4, micronaire 3.5-3.6 and 4.3-4.9, strength 24-25 grams per tex) upland cotton (base quality), and the coarse count adjustment (CCA) in effect from 5:00 p.m. today through 3:59 p.m. Thursday, Dec. 16. The user marketing certificate payment rate announced today is in effect from 12:01 a.m. Friday, Dec. 10 through midnight Thursday, Dec. 16.

The Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, provides that the AWP may be further adjusted if: (a) the AWP is less than 115 percent of the current crop year loan rate for base quality upland cotton, and (b) the Friday through Thursday average price quotation for the lowest-priced U.S. growth as quoted for Middling (M) 1-3/32 inch cotton, C.I.F. northern Europe (USNE price) exceeds the Northern Europe (NE) price. The maximum allowable adjustment is the difference between the USNE price and the NE price.

A further adjustment to this week's calculated AWP may be made in accordance with this provision. The calculated AWP is 84 percent of the 1993 upland cotton base quality loan rate, and the USNE price exceeds the NE price by 3.74 cents per pound. Following are the relevant calculations:

I.	Calculated AWP .....	44.19 cents per pound
	1993 Base Loan Rate .....	52.35 cents per pound
	AWP as a Percent of Loan Rate .....	84
II.	USNE Price .....	61.65 cents per pound
	NE Price .....	- 57.91 cents per pound
	Maximum Adjustment Allowed .....	3.74 cents per pound

Based on a consideration of the U.S. share of world exports, the current level of cotton export sales and cotton export shipments, and other relevant data, no further adjustment to this week's calculated AWP will be made.

This week's AWP and coarse count adjustment are determined as follows:

Adjusted World Price

NE Price .....	57.91
Adjustments:	
Avg. U.S. spot market location .....	11.91
SLM 1-1/16 inch cotton .....	1.50
Avg. U.S. location .....	0.31
Sum of Adjustments .....	- 13.72
Calculated AWP .....	44.19
Further AWP adjustment .....	- 0
ADJUSTED WORLD PRICE .....	44.19 cents/lb.

Coarse Count Adjustment

NE Price .....	57.91
NE Coarse Count Price .....	- 55.57
	2.34
Adjustment to SLM 1-1/32 inch cotton .....	- 3.20
	- 0.86
COARSE COUNT ADJUSTMENT .....	0 cents/lb.

Because the AWP is below 52.35 cents per pound, the base quality loan rate for both the 1992 and 1993 marketing years, the loan repayment rate during this period is equal to the AWP, adjusted for the specific quality and location plus applicable interest and storage charges. The AWP will continue to be used to determine the value of upland cotton that is obtained in exchange for commodity certificates.

Because the AWP is below the 1993-crop loan rate, cash loan deficiency payments (LDPs) will be paid to eligible producers who agree to forgo obtaining a price support loan with respect to the 1993 crop. The payment rate is equal to the difference between the loan rate and the AWP. Producers are allowed to obtain an LDP on a bale-by-bale basis.

The USNE price has exceeded the NE price by more than 1.25 cents per pound for four consecutive weeks and the AWP has not exceeded 130 percent of the 1993 crop year base quality loan rate in any week of the 4-week period. As a result, the user marketing certificate payment rate is 2.49 cents per pound. This rate is applicable during the Friday through Thursday period for bales opened by domestic users and for cotton contracts entered into by exporters for delivery prior to Sept. 30, 1994. Relevant data are summarized below:

Week	For the Friday through Thursday Period Ending	USNE Price	NE Price	User Marketing Certificate Payment Rate
		.....	cents/lb	.....
1	Nov. 18, 1993	57.90	55.06	1.59
2	Nov. 25, 1993	59.70	55.88	2.57
3	Dec. 2, 1993	60.00	56.58	2.17
4	Dec. 9, 1993	61.65	57.91	2.49

Next week's AWP, CCA and user marketing certificate payment rate will be announced on Thursday, Dec. 16, at 5 p.m.



